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AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated April 19th, 1918, state:—

Our last report was dated 12th April, and during the interval which has elapsed we have had a very dull and uninteresting market, with a very small business passing, and only slight variation in prices. There has, however, been a good demand for investment stocks, with prices very firm. Shanghai market has been moderately active, but with little movement in prices. Singapore market for Rubber shares keeps firm, and prices show only slight differences from last week's rates.

The following are our to-day's wired quotations:—

Ayer Panas	9.50
Glencalys	2.30
Kedabs	4.00
Kempas	9.00
Malaka Pindas	2.70
Malakoff	4.40
New Serendabs	14.00
Pajama	4.00
Sandycrofts	4.00
Tapins	17.50

Plantation Rubber is quoted in London at 2/4. Bar Silver is quoted 47. Sterling T.T. is 3/12. Singapore T.T. is 133. Shanghai T.T. is nominal at about 70, and the Bank's buying rate for 3d/s bills is nominal at about 70.

BANKS.—A fair business has been done in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks at \$500 and \$587, and market closes steady with probable buyers at \$585, and no shares offering.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have changed hands at \$800, and more shares could be placed. Cantons have been done at \$390, and there are further buyers. North Chinas are in demand at Tls. 120, as are Yangtzes at \$220, at ex. 73.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fire is rather better with buyers offering \$300. China Fire is wanted at \$133.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have been somewhat neglected, and after forced sales at \$71 and \$72 cum div. are now quoted nominal at \$68 ex. div. of \$4.00. Indo-China Deferreds have been very quiet, and although quotation is unaltered at \$150 sellers, business is said to have been done at considerably lower rates. Those reported as the preferred at \$32, Steamships are dull, and rather lower, shares being on offer at \$22 cash. Star Forries are obtainable at the reduced rate of \$27.

ORLS.—Langkats have eased off, and are only saleable at Tls. 16. Shells are unaltered at 120/ nominal. Urals are wanted at 15/7, with no sales reported.

REFINERIES.—Little has been done in China Sugars, but market closes firm with buyers at \$82 cash, and rather more than proportionate rates forward. Malabons came to business at \$30 and \$24, and there are buyers now at \$30.

MINING.—Raubs are offering at \$2.85, and probably \$2.80 would be accepted. Tronohs and Kailans are unchanged, with buyers at 32/ and 40/ respectively. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Business in Hongkong and Whampoa Docks was reported as low as \$110 cash, but with no further shares obtainable at the rate a little demand caused a sharp appreciation to \$123, at which market closes steady. Kowloon Wharves have been very dull and with little or no business passing have weakened to a selling rate of \$223. Shanghai Docks are rather quicker, and are quoted nominal at Tls. 100.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Very little business has been passing in this market. Small sales of Lands at \$85, and of Humphreys at \$84 have been made, but no change on the week. Centrals are nominal at \$80, and West Points at \$78. Hotels could be placed at \$87.

COTTON MILLS.—With a moderate business doing prices have shown little alteration, with the exception of Orientals, which have improved to Tls. 82. Ewos are rather better at Tls. 185. Kung Yiks are offering at Tls. 16, and Yangtzeops at Tls. 9. Shanghai Cottons show no change at Tls. 140.

MISCELLANEOUS.—This section has been very quiet. Sales of Ices are reported at \$220, of Ropes at \$25, and small sales of Trams at \$6.10. Cements have kept steady at from \$6.80 to \$6.90. Peak Tramways have dropped to \$6.00 for the fully paid shares, and 60 cents for \$1.00 paid, and shares are offering at the rates. Watsons have declared a dividend of 70 cents per share, but price shows no change at \$51 buyers. Electrics are wanted at \$49, and Providents at \$7.20. Sales of Powells have been made at \$8.

MEMO.—Next Settlement day, 26th April.

INSULT TO AMERICA.

"You have lost all sense of decency and fairness, and you have gone out of your way to insult by a deliberate and designed sneer the army of the great nation which is so closely allied to us by ties of affection and kindred," said Sir John Dickinson at Bow-street, when he sentenced the Hon. Bertrand Russell to six months imprisonment in the second division for making a statement in an article in the *Tribunal* likely to prejudice His Majesty's relations with the United States of America.

Miss Joan Beauchamp, the proprietress of the *Tribunal*, was fined £50 and £15 costs.

The prosecution, said Mr. Travers Humphreys, was based on a statement in an article by Mr. Russell on "The German Peace Offer," which appeared on the front page of the *Tribunal* on January 3rd. This statement was:—

"The American garrison which will by that time be occupying England and France—whether or not they will prove efficient against the Germans will, no doubt, be capable of intimidating strikers, an occupation to which the American army is accustomed when at home." Mr. Russell gave notice of appeal, and was released on bail.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

APPRECIATION OF THE WORK OF THE LOCAL BRANCH.

The following letter has been received and will, we are sure, be read with much interest by Hongkong members:—

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

Friary Court,

St. James' Palace, S.W. 1.

February 14th, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Hickling.—Her Majesty the Queen has read with much interest the report you were kind enough to send in your letter of December 13th, and she is delighted to think that you have taken up the idea of working for Mesopotamia with so much energy.

I beg to thank you on my own behalf for the kind congratulations of your Committee upon the honour that I have received from His Majesty the King. I feel that it is an honour that must be shared by all the members of the Guild, who now, I am proud to say, number over 60,000.—Yours truly,

(Signed) ANNIE LAWLEY

(Hon. Secretary).

That the work done by the Guild is very much needed and appreciated, the following extracts from letters testify:—

"I am writing to thank you for the bale of comforts I have just received from you for distribution among my men. They are, have been or will be (I may not say which) in the front line trenches, and things could not have come at a more opportune time.

"I will not endeavour to put into words my gratitude, because I could not adequately do so. People at home do not, cannot, and cannot be expected to, understand the hardships and discomfort our lads go through, all day and every day, week in and week out. As the weeks go on now, the weather will be getting more trying and the warm things will make a great difference. I hope and beg that, if at any time you have any socks or shirts to send to anyone you will remember my boys. They will always be deeply grateful for whatever you send them."

"I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of four bales of comforts sent by you, coming as they did, whilst the battalion are in the trenches, I cannot say how very much they were appreciated, and on behalf of all ranks please accept our most grateful thanks." "Thank you very much for your letter and the promise of socks for my men, which I have now been advised are on their way, and they will be very welcome. We have been having a toughish time, but have done very well, and I like to think that when we get out, whatever happens, they will at least have warm comfortable socks, for which many thanks. At the moment this is rather an interim, consequently correspondence is difficult."

"The bale arrived about a week ago, and each share was issued out to the men at the guns after they had been standing knee-deep in mud and pouring rain all day and were soaked through. The men were so awfully grateful for them that they all went to bed directly they had had their rum, and they told me that that night they had had their best sleep for weeks. As for the drivers, I cannot say for certain, as I have not had the guns for three weeks, but I am certain they appreciated them, as there is about a yard of good stiff mud all over the wagon line, and a lot more in the wet patches."

"Coming at a time when the weather is very wet and cold, the socks, which the men say were the best they have ever had, were a godsend."

"I have appealed to you twice before for 1,000 pairs of socks, and the Queen Mary's Guild has been so prompt and so generous in its response that I make bold to appeal to you again."

All sock-makers are reminded that, owing to the increasing scarcity of wool, the legs of socks should not be made more than 9½ to 10 inches long.

CAPITAL LEVY DIFFICULTIES.

At a recent meeting of Lloyd's Bank, Mr. J. Beaumont Pease, the Deputy Chairman, devoted the greater part of his remarks to an examination of the much-talked-of levy on capital. In the first place, he deprecated the manner in which conscription of wealth and conscription of life were bracketed, as if there could be any parallel between the two; and while agreeing that the cost of the war must be mainly met by the levy, he pointed out that any levy on capital must include all degrees of wealth and not merely the large accumulations. His main point, however, and it is a very practical one, was the great difficulty which the collection of such a levy would involve. The first essential would appear to be a valuation of all securities and property—houses, land, machinery, stocks, goodwill, reversions, etc.—a task which he pointed out was the valuation of land, which was started nine years ago and is still uncompleted, would be a comparatively small affair. Mr. Pease claimed that in these matters a banker could speak with impartiality, for the banks, as a whole, did not represent one class more than another in the matter of wealth, and he made the interesting statement that, although the deposits of Lloyd's Bank have now reached the enormous total of over 174 millions sterling, the average amount per depositor was only slightly over £250.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 968 Pte. H. M. Webb was enrolled on 13th April, 1918, and posted to "A" Co., No. 2 Platoon.

No. 967 Spr. F. J. Peralta was enrolled on 15th April, 1918, and posted to Engineer Co.

No. 968 Spr. M. M. Murray was enrolled on 15th April, 1918, and posted to Engineer Co.

No. 969 Pte. E. F. Reid was enrolled on 16th April, 1918, and posted to "B" Co., No. 7 Platoon.

No. 970 Spl. L. F. Leon was enrolled on 17th April, 1918, and posted to Engineer Co.

No. 930 Pte. J. R. Shaw, "D" Co., is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

No. 151 Spr. H. S. Coelho, Engineer Co., is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, dated 20th February, 1918.

No. 734 Pte. T. A. Loughlin, M.G. Co., is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

LEAVE.

Lieut. H. R. B. Hanscock, "A" Co., is granted leave for the duration of the War, from 5th May, 1918.

2nd-Lieut. T. H. Matheuan, Eng. Co., is granted one year's leave from 30th April, 1918.

2nd-Corpl. E. C. Norris, Eng. Co., is granted 3 months' leave from 1st May, 1918.

Gr. K. M. Fetterly, Arty. Co., is granted leave for the duration of the War, dated 6th May, 1918.

Pte. H. M. Pinguet, M.G. Co., is granted leave for the duration of the War, dated 23rd April, 1918.

Pte. D. A. Purves, "B" Co., is granted extension of leave till 8th October, 1918.

Gr. F. G. Herridge, Arty. Co., is granted 2 months' leave from 6th May, 1918.

Pte. G. Harper, M.G. Co., is granted 30 days' leave from 10th June, 1918.

Pte. A. G. Gubbay, "A" Co., is granted 6 weeks' leave from 26th April, 1918.

Pte. J. T. Douglas, "D" Co., is granted 12 months' leave from 22nd May, 1918.

ATTACHED.

Gr. G. Nelson, I.D.F., is attached to the Corps (Machine-gun Company) from 18th April, 1918.

REVERSION.

Co. Sergt. Major D. K. Blair reverts to the ranks at his own request.

TRANSFER.

Pte. D. K. Blair, Signalling Section, is transferred to "D" Co., dated 18th April, 1918.

CARE OF ARMS.

At the weekly parade of Infantry Cos. the boxes of rifles must be free from oil.

LECTURE.

At Headquarters on Friday, 26th April, at 6 p.m. Subject, Military Engineering.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Monday, 22nd inst. — 5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.R.F. Class only.

Tuesday, 23rd inst. — 7.00 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill with the exception of new D.R.F. and new Layers Classes.

Thursday, 25th inst. — 7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Layers' Class only. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

The following N.C.O.s and men have passed the D.R.F. Examination held by the I.G.

Right Half Company.—Boms. Rouse, L/Boms. Douglas, Carroll and Raiton and Gnsrs. Redmond, Purves, Fletcher, Stone, Brewer, and Roza.

Left Half Company.—Sergt. Frith and Gnsrs. Boulton, Bateman, Hidden, Wilson, Cormack and Rapley.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

10th to 16th inst. — E. L. Manning Nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine drivers at 6.30 p.m. Electricians at 6.45 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, Lt. Hall; Lyecum, Capt. James; Stonecutters, 2nd-Lt. Marley.

Instructions for N.C.O.s and men of Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Class 3 at Lyecum at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Under Staff-Sergts. Overdone and Parsons, R.E., Corpl. Day and 2nd-Corpl. Norris, H.K.D.C., at Belchers, and Staff-Sergts. Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C., at Lyecum.

Detail of duties at Lyecum from 17th to 30th April, posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Pay and Travelling expenses for March may be obtained on application at Captain W. Russell's office.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. S. H. Dodd) and the Chaplain (the Rev. W. T. Featherstone) acknowledge, with many thanks the receipt of the following subscriptions and donations received during April:—

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	400
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Ltd.	300
The H.K. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	250
The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.	220
The H.K. and Shanghai Bank	200
The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	500
Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	100
The Canadian Pacific O.S., Ltd.	100
The P. & O. Co., Ltd.	100
Messrs. Shaw, James & Co., Ltd.	100
The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.	75
Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd.	50
Messrs. Gilman & Co., Ltd.	50
Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co.	50
Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co.	50
Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co.	40
The Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd.	50
The Bank Line, Ltd.	25
The British American Tobacco Co.	25
Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke	25
Messrs. Hughes & Hough	25
Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.	25
Messrs. Leigh & Orange	25
Messrs. Linstead & Davis	25
Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews	25
Messrs. Palmer & Turner	25
The Standard Oil Co. of New York	25
Messrs. Gordon & Co.	25
Messrs. C. Thorne	25
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	25
Messrs. Harry Wickham & Co.	25
The Vacuum Oil Co.	25
The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.	25
Messrs. Pentreath & Co.	25
Messrs. Little, Adams & Wood	20
The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak	15
Mr. G. Hastings	10
	\$3,165

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated April 9th, state:—

"The market has been steady during the last fortnight, prices increasing every day owing to the persistent demand from Hongkong and Singapore."

"The Philippines are still buyers, but sellers are inclined to contract for large quantities, expecting better prices. The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 3rd of April, 1918, is 385,742 tons, against 315,726 tons in 1917."

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japanese quality, Hongkong \$4.03 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for May shipment.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Thursday, 25th inst. — 5.30 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Company drill. Dress: Drill order.

"B" COMPANY.

Thursday, 25th inst. — 5.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Company drill. Dress: Drill order.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 22nd inst. — 5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Dock. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Queen's Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 23rd inst. — 7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 24th inst. — 5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns only.

Thursday, 25th inst. — 5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend: Ptes. Field, Irvine, Lahrun, A. C. D. Logan, C. R. Logan, McKerns, Pinguet, and Stapleton.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 22nd inst. — 5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 25th inst. — 5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order without rifle.

SIGNALING SECTION.

Wednesday, 24th and Friday, 26th inst. — 5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigue.

STRETCHER-BEARER SECTION.

Wednesday, 24th inst. — 5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 22nd and Friday, 26th inst. — 5.15 p.m. All units except "D" Co. on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeants Edmonds and Meade. Dress: Drill order.

ORDERS FOR CABLE COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. Z. W. BEARD.

PARADES.

Monday, 22nd inst. — 5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters. Squad drill.

5.30 p.m. Band practices at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 24th inst. — 5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Yau-matui Football Ground. Squad drill.

5.30 p.m. Band practices at Headquarters.

G. E. Stewart Capt. Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1918.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Shooting Committee of all units will be held at Headquarters on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 5.30 p.m., to discuss arrangements for a Rifle meeting.

NOW READY.

THE

DIRECTORY

AND

CHRONICLE

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDU-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, ETC.

1918

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Just received a Selection of

MAMA DOLLS

I TALK!!

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ST. GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATION.

"THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE."

Booking for the two repeat performances, on Thursday, 25th, and Saturday, 27th inst., is brisk and, judging by the plans, full houses are already assured.

The curtain will rise on each performance at 8.15 p.m. prompt, and the audience is particularly requested to be seated by that time, as the main action of the play, round which the entire story begins, takes place in the first Act.

The cast is as follows:—
Henry Thresh Mr. L. N. Loefer.
Stephen Ballantyne Mr. W. Sinclair.
Harold Hazlewood Mr. S. Northcote.
Richard Hazlewood Mr. W. McQuade.
Robert Pettifer Mr. H. W. Bird.
Hubbard Mr. W. Charters.
Stella Ballantyne Mrs. W. Logan.
Mrs. Pettifer Mrs. Thornton.
Baram Singh Mr. W. Charters.
A Servant Mr. G. McGregor.

The play is being produced by Mr. W. Sinclair. The scenery has been prepared by Mr. W. A. Cornell, the lighting will be in the hands of Mr. Demman Fuller, and the duties of prompter will be discharged by Mr. T. Bowen Partington. Two excellent seats in the dress-circle, which were sold at the auction on Tuesday last and are not now required, have been returned to Mr. J. Bentley (Hon. Secretary) to dispose of at a fair figure on behalf of St. George's Day Fund.

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

The Committee acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the undated donations, further amount, will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer, (Mr. J. H. Ramsay), c/o Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:—
Balance as per last statement \$2,074.80
Mr. and Mrs. G. Piercy 100.00
Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G. 250.00
"U. C. G." 100.00
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. 300.00
Mr. E. J. M. R. de Souza 100.00
"Mint Julp" 14.50

\$3,439.30

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

APPRECIATION OF DUTCH SAILORS.

The following appreciation from a number of Dutch sailors of the kindness shown to them at the Seamen's Institute, which has been forwarded to the Committee of the Institute by the Consul-General for the Netherlands, will doubtless prove exceedingly gratifying to all interested in the work of the Mission.

Mr. G. S. D. Hamel, the Dutch Consul-General, writes:—
I have the honour to hand you enclosed a statement signed by certain members of the crews of the Netherlands steamers, taken over by order of the British Admiralty, who found board and lodging in the Seamen's Institute. The statement conveys the sincere thanks of the undersigned persons to the Committee of the Institute, and especially to Mrs. and Mr. Allen for the kind services rendered.

[ENCLOSURE]
To the Committee of the Seamen's Institute.
The undersigned having temporarily resided in the above-mentioned Institute all want to convey their sincere thanks to the Committee, and especially to Mrs. and Mr. Allen, for the kind services rendered to them.
Hongkong, April 15th, 1918.
Signed by thirty-six members of the crews.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF IRON PIPING.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of iron piping from the Star Ferry Co. Sergeant Tulloch stated that he arrested defendant in Nathan Road, Kowloon, on Wednesday night, as he was unable to give a satisfactory explanation as to how he came into possession of the piping.
Mr. Robertson, of the Star Ferry Co., said the piping was a spare attachment to the launch's boiler. He considered it a serious loss in view of the present difficulty of replacing the piping.
Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

POSSESSION OF BLASTING POWDER.

A Chinese and his foki pleaded guilty to being in possession of 29 lbs. of blasting powder at Kowloon City. Defendants' excuse was, that they required the powder for their quarry, and did not know it was necessary to obtain a permit.
Mr. J. R. Wood imposed a fine of \$50 on the master and \$1 on the servant.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of ten tael of prepared opium. A Revenue Officer stated that he searched defendant's bag and found the opium in it.
Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$750, with the alternative of four months' hard labour.

THEFT AT SHANGHAI STREET.

Two Chinese, one a blind beggar, were charged with stealing \$45, from a house in Shanghai Street.
The complainant stated that defendants broke into her house during her absence and removed a box containing money and clothing. An alarm was raised, and defendants were arrested.
One defendant had nothing to say in defence, but the blind beggar stated that complainant invited him to attend the Court, promising that no harm would befall him.
Mr. J. R. Wood discharged the blind beggar and sentenced the other defendant to three months' hard labour.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

The much postponed league match between the R.E. and the R.G.A. resulted in a runaway victory for the R.E., who are greatly indebted to Reakes and Cripwell for the points. This result brings the Engineers one place higher up on the table, and puts the O.R.C. one place farther down.

It also greatly improves Cripwell's bowling average, giving him 5th place in the table with 60 wickets at an average of 8.75. Early in the season we prophesied that he would be found among the first half-dozen. He is closely followed by his club-mate, Reakes, who takes 7th place with 54 wickets at an average of 10.40. These two men have been the mainstay of the Sappers' XI, and have done exceedingly well both in the league and in exhibition games. C. J. Baines, of the Gunners, also improved his position.

Appended are the final bowling averages and the final league table:—

Bowling Averages

	B.	R.	A.	
P. H. Cobb, K.C.C.	203	557	72	7.73
E. W. Hamilton	165	433	64	8.01
C.S.C.C.	170	514	59	8.71
Com. Gibson, Navy	109	312	25	8.91
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	145	585	60	9.75
S. S. Cripwell, R.E.	117	571	36	10.30
R. E. O. Bird	146	562	54	10.40
C.S.C.C.	128	508	39	13.02
C. Q. M. S. Reakes	128	508	39	13.02
R.E.	128	508	39	13.02
G. E. Marley, U.C.C.	203	633	60	10.55
R. Pestonji, K.C.C.	106	440	42	10.61
E. Pearce, H.K.C.C.	61	249	23	10.82
K. Brynny, U.C.C.	109	633	54	11.68
E. A. Redmond, U.C.C.	77	293	23	11.52
G. Baines, R.G.A.	111	341	29	11.73
D. E. Donnelly	286	789	67	11.77
H.K.C.C.	307	811	66	12.28
J. S. Graham, C.C.C.	307	811	66	12.28
Col. Morgan	128	508	39	13.02
H.K.C.C.	128	508	39	13.02
R. C. Witcheil	72	280	21	13.33
C.S.C.C.	233	597	60	14.27
Un. Hew Fan, C.R.C.	233	597	60	14.27

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.
Hongkong	18	11	2	5	28
University	18	11	3	4	37
Kowloon	18	11	3	4	37
Civil Service	18	8	2	8	32
Navy	18	9	8	1	33
Craigengower	18	7	9	2	23
C.R.C.	18	5	10	3	15
R.E.	18	6	9	3	21
H.G.A.	18	2	11	5	10
Middlesex	18	3	15	0	9

R.E. a. 83rd CO. R.G.A.

In the semi-final for the S.C. Cricket Shield the R.E. easily defeated their opponents, on Thursday at Happy Valley, their third wicket partnership producing 141:—

R.E.	60
McGregor, c. Halls, b. Perkins	11
Reakes, b. Attwood	11
Adams, b. Athorne	9
Waller, b. Perkins	85
Pascall, not out	3
Gordon, not out	0
Extras	16

Total (for 4 wickets) 184
Osborne, Millard, Cripwell, Clarke, and Heath did not bat.

	B.	R.	A.	
Athorne	12	1	50	1
Attwood	11	1	36	1
Sharpe	5	0	19	0
Dix	4	0	18	0
Middleton	2	0	12	0
Mann	3	0	18	0
Perkins	3	0	15	2

33rd CO. R.G.A.	2
Green, l.b.w., b. Cripwell	4
Perkins, b. Reakes	4
Dix, b. Reakes	4
Athorne, l.b.w., b. Cripwell	1
Attwood, c. Millard, b. Cripwell	10
Halls, b. Reakes	1
Mann, b. Cripwell	2
Halls, b. Cripwell	4
Middleton, not out	6
Sharpe, c. Clarke, b. Cripwell	0
Hawley, b. Cripwell	10
Extras	6

Total	46
Bowling Analysis.	
Reakes	9
Cripwell	9

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

The following were the results of the matches played yesterday evening:—

HANDICAP SINGLES "A."
A. Morse (rec. 4/6) beat M. Wolfers (rec. 15); 6-4; 6-3.
Lt. H. E. Murray (rec. 3/6) beat Lt. Col. Crisp (scr.); 8-6; 6-1.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES
Ng. Sze Kwong beat Capt. M. Jones; 6-1; 6-2; 6-3.

HANDICAP SINGLES "B."
A. L. Boulton (scr.) beat J. R. Wood (rec. 1/6); 6-7; 3-6; 6-3.
R. M. Henderson (owe 3/6) beat Surgeon Parker (owe 1/6); 6-4; 6-3.

HANDICAP SINGLES
H. W. Weyler (rec. 15) beat F. W. S. Evans (rec. 5/6); 10-8; 6-4.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.

E. R. Hallifax and A. G. M. Fletcher beat E. R. Thomas and G. S. Archbutt; 6-2; 6-1.

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP
S. E. Green and E. Abraham beat F. E. Joseland and C. Stark; 8-5; 6-3; 7-5.

THE MARATHON RACE.

By kind permission of Major Morgan and Officers of the regiment, the band of the 15th Infantry will play in Queen's Statue Square from about 2.45 p.m. and during the running of the race to-day.
Driver Kheba Khan, Mule Corps, takes place of No. 22, Saddle Jan Ram, Mule Corps, who has been taken ill.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' SPORTS.

AN INTERESTING AFTERNOON.

The annual athletic sports of the Hongkong Schools were held yesterday afternoon on the Race-course. Nearly all the schools in Hongkong participated in the various events, all of which were keenly contested. The weather was fine and there was a large gathering of interested spectators. The band of the 15th Infantry was in attendance.

The best event of the afternoon proved to be the Team Race, which was won by St. Joseph's College, with Queen's College a very close second. Indeed, it was for some time in doubt as to who were the winners, and it was only after discussion that the judges gave the verdict to St. Joseph's. Ko Kin Fan, the Queen's College champion, was prevented from taking part in the sports owing to a sprained foot; nevertheless, Queen's College won the Senior Championship, Ng Chan Ching securing the honour for them by scoring fourteen points out of a possible twenty. He was first in the long jump; first in the high jump; second in the hundred yards and third in the 300 yards. The Junior Championship was won by L. Xaviera of St. Joseph's, but as he was over the age limit it was awarded to Ko Wan Hop and Runjahn, who tied for second place with sixteen points.

The full results were as follows:—

LONG JUMP.—1, Ng Chan Ching; 2, Wong Kwai In; 3, C. Chua. Distance: 17 feet 9 inches.
100 YARDS.—1, L. Xaviera; 2, A. A. Runjahn; 3, Ko Wan Hop. Time: 11.5secs.
100 YARDS.—1, A. A. Runjahn; 2, Ng Chan Ching; 3, Tsui Hak Hon. Time: 11secs.
120 YARDS HURDLES (under 4 feet 8 inches).—1, Y. Pivert; 2, J. Goldsbrough; 3, Edward Zimmer.
440 YARDS (Chinese).—1, Leung Oi Sang; 2, Mok Ying Kwai; 3, Lai Tak.
HIGH JUMP (Junior).—1, Ko Wan Hop; 2, A. A. Runjahn. Height: 4 feet 8 inches.
300 YARDS.—1, Tsui Hak Hon; 2, A. A. Runjahn; 3, Ng Chan Ching. Time: 35secs.
ONE MILE CYCLE.—1, C. Chan; 2, D. Remedios; 3, Wong Cheuk Fut. Time: 8min. 13secs.
HALF MILE.—1, B. A. Hyder; 2, G. A. Hyder; 3, C. Mackenzie. Time: 2min. 10.5secs.
100 YARDS (British under 10 years).—1, J. Goldsbrough; 2, E. Goldsbrough; 3, Robert Leach.
220 YARDS.—1, L. Xaviera; 2, A. A. Runjahn; 3, Ko Wan Hop. Time: 26secs.
120 YARDS HURDLES (Chinese Junior).—1, Chung Kwok Ping; 2, Lam Yuk Ying; 3, Chan Yung Sam.
HIGH JUMP.—1, Ng Chan Ching; 2, Kwok Pok Hing. Height: 5 feet 4 inches.
100 YARDS (Girls under 10 years).—1, Ruby Chue; 2, Daisy Brown.
100 YARDS (Girls over 10 years).—1, Ruby Young; 2, Dorothy Pitt.
120 YARDS HURDLES.—1, Ko Wan Hop; 2, L. Xaviera; 3, A. A. Runjahn. Time: 17.4secs.
120 YARDS HURDLES.—1, S. A. M. Sopher; 2, Kwok Pok Hing; 3, G. Millar. Time: 17secs.
100 YARDS SWIMMING.—1, Ruby Young; 2, Rosebud Young; 3, Hannah Solomon.
200 YARDS (Chinese).—1, Tsui Hak Hon; 2, Leung Oi Sang; 3, Leung Kit Choi. Time: 24secs.
50 YARDS (Boys).—1, J. C. Bhoj; 2, Hamed; 3, G. Chui.
SACK RACE.—1, Leung Wai Shek; 2, Sung In Tak; 3, Ko King Fan.
220 YARDS (British).—1, A. E. Simmons; 2, G. A. Jack; 3, A. C. Gegg.
100 YARDS (Girls).—1, Mabel Blackman; 2, Agnes Dillon.
440 YARDS.—1, G. A. Hyder; 2, C. Mackenzie; 3, Chue Kwong Yan. Time: 54.2secs.
SEVEN FURLONGS.—1, W. A. Hyder; 2, E. Haroon.
THREE-LEGGED.—1, Leung Oi Sang and Ko Yan Cheong; 2, D. Laing and Ko King Fan; 3, Tsui Hong Ning and Lei Chun Hung.
TWO MILES CYCLE.—1, R. Lee; 2, C. Chan. Time: 5min. 57secs.
TEAM RACE (Senior).—1, St. Joseph's; 2, Queen's.
TEAM RACE (Junior).—1, Queen's; 2, St. Joseph's.
CHAMPIONSHIP CUP (Senior).—Ng Chan Ching.
CHAMPIONSHIP CUP (Junior).—L. Xaviera.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS.
At 5.30 p.m. the awards were distributed by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.

Mr. A. Hughes in calling upon Mr. Severn to present the prizes, thanked all who had subscribed towards the prize fund. He also expressed gratitude to the Jockey Club for the use of the ground, and to the Hon. Mr. Oland Severn for his presence. Mr. Hughes called attention to three innovations in the programme this year. One was the changing of the qualification for seniors and juniors from that of age to height. Formerly, boys who were under fifteen years of age were able to enter for the junior events. This year it was those boys who were under 5 feet 1 inch. They had also introduced into the programme a junior team race for boys under five feet one inch. The other special feature was the presence of the Queen's College Division of St. John's Ambulance Brigade.
The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, in a short speech, made special mention of the Team Race, which St. Joseph's had just carried off again by what he might call "a neck," and he heartily congratulated Brother Aimar, the school principal, upon the success. With regard to Queen's College, he thought that it must be a great pleasure to Mr. Dealy that, on the last occasion he would be present at the sports, Queen's College had carried off the Championship. (Applause.) In conclusion he congratulated the Committee upon the highly successful way they had carried through all the arrangements.
Cheers were then called for and lustily given, and the playing of the National Anthem by the band terminated the proceedings.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHARGES UNDER THE EXPORTATION ORDINANCE.

IRON EXPORTED WITHOUT A PERMIT.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. Dyer Ball, a Chinese firm of 33, Wing Wo Street, was charged with exporting 56.7 piculs of iron without a permit.

Mr. D. V. Stevenson, who appeared for the defendants, said the export permit had been incorrectly filled in. His clients had permission to remove a certain quantity of old iron, but owing to an error on the part of the broker the complete amount was not included in the permit.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$25.

The On Tai firm of No. 12, Kwong Yuen Street, was charged with exporting 4,200 catties of old iron without a permit.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the defendant firm.

The prosecution stated that the defendant applied for a permit and was told that if he brought the iron in a lighter opposite the Harbour Office the iron would be inspected and a permit issued. The man did so and stayed at the Harbour Office for over three hours, after which a permit was granted him. The man thought the permit gave him power to export the goods but, as a matter of fact, the goods had not been really examined and the man should not have removed the iron until his permit had been signed by a European Revenue Officer.

Mr. Grist said his client was under the impression that the permit had been granted. He had complied with all the requirements of the Export Department, and when the permit was given him he thought he was at liberty to export the iron.

Defendant gave evidence.
Mr. Dyer Ball said it was a serious offence. It was the duty of the defendant to find out definitely before removing anything whether the permit was complete. He fined defendant \$100.

EXPORTING BUTTER WITHOUT A PERMIT.

EUROPEAN FINED \$5.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. D. Navill, of No. 3, Wood Road, was charged with exporting three pounds of butter without a permit.

Mr. D. W. Tratman, Superintendent, Imports and Exports, said it was a perfectly clear case of exportation without a permit.

Defendant and he did not know that he had to get a permit to export the butter; otherwise, he would have complied with the regulation. He gave the butter to his boy to dispatch it by the Kowloon.

Mr. Tratman said an advertisement had appeared in the Press relating to the exportation of articles.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$5, and confiscated the butter.

STABBED SIX TIMES.

A JAVANESE ARRESTED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Javaneese pleaded guilty to stabbing another Javaneese at Wanchai.

Inspector Sim said the injured man had six stab wounds—four in the back, one in the hand, and another in the abdomen. He produced the knife with which the deed was done. The man had been removed to the Government Civil Hospital and was not expected to live.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Tuesday.

There was a young man of Kowloon, who passed the French Store about noon and the sight of the prizes So dazzled his eyes That he bought all the Spills in the "Toon."

(Apologies to the St. Andrew's Society.)

THE OFFICIALS.

Mr. A. Hughes and Mr. T. F. Ford carried out the duties of honorary secretaries. They were assisted by the following officials:—

WORKING COMMITTEE:—Rev. Bro. Alphonsus, Messrs. F. A. Britton, F. Edwards, T. E. Ford, L. Forster, J. C. Fletcher, A. Hughes, G. A. Hewitt, B. James, Bomb. Jones, S. S. Leung, T. Thompson, Staff Sergt. Wain.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE:—Messrs. R. J. Birbeck, A. H. Crook, Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Mr. A. Morris.

COMPETITIONS COMMITTEE:—Messrs. F. A. Britton and J. C. Fletcher.

HANDICAPPERS:—Messrs. J. Ralston and H. Sykes.

CLERKS OF THE COURSE:—Messrs. L. Forster, W. L. Handyside, J. Ralston, H. W. Ray.

STARTERS:—Messrs. F. A. Britton, J. C. Fletcher and H. Sykes.

JUDGES:—Messrs. R. E. O. Bird, E. J. Edwards, J. Gallagher, Hancock, G. A. Hewitt, B. James, Y. P. Law, S. S. Leung, F. G. Nightingale, V. Partington, Rev. Bro. Ford, Mr. T. Pugh, Rev. C. B. Shann, Mr. B. Tanner.

OFFICIAL TIME-KEEPERS:—Messrs. W. Kay and F. M. Mohler.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

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Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand tool or brush. These facings peel castings perfectly because they stand the heat and will not run or wash before the metal. "They stay put." Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.



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INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE TOMBOLA.

THE DRAWING OF PRIZES will take place at the CITY HALL, at 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 22nd April, and the Public is invited to attend.

The numbers of Prizes won by Spill numbers will be advertised after the Drawing.

Holders of Spill numbers are requested to claim their Prizes at the TOMBOLA STORE, Queen's Road (next door to the Astor House Hotel) between the hours of 10 A.M. - 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. - 5 P.M. from the 23rd to the 30th April.

[1911]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

A GENERAL MEETING of the SEAT-HOLDERS and SUBSCRIBERS of ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL will, pursuant to a resolution which has been duly lodged, be held at the City Hall on MONDAY, the 22nd April, at 6 P.M.

The object of the Meeting is to consider certain proposed alterations to the Cathedral Ordinance and to the Regulations.

The alterations proposed and the amendments thereto involve, amongst other matters, an alteration of the rights of voting at Meetings, and can be seen in the Notice of Meeting posted on the Cathedral door.

All Seat-holders and Subscribers interested are invited to attend.

It will be proposed that the Meeting shall be private.

[1913]

ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

"THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE."

REPEAT PERFORMANCES:

THURSDAY, 25TH APRIL,
SATURDAY, 27TH APRIL,
AT 9.15 P.M.

ORDINARY THEATRE PRICES.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S from FRIDAY
19th inst., at 9 A.M.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price
to Pit and Gallery.

[1910]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

THE Council of the University require the services of TWO LECTURERS in Civil and Mechanical Engineering. Salary 400 pounds per annum, with quarters of £100 per annum allowance, maximum rate of £500. The selected candidates will be required to take up their appointments in September, 1918.

Applications should be sent before the end of May, to the Registrar, from whom further details of each appointment may be obtained.

[1908]

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER, Male or Female. Steady experience, salary required and references. Apply—
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Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1917]

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Sketch...	£ 2. 12. 8
Sphere...	£ 2. 12. 8
Tatler...	£ 2. 13. 0
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Woman's Life or Home Notes...	£ 9. 6. 0
Blackwood's or Contemporary...	£ 1. 10. 0
Gossells or Little Folks...	£ 12. 0. 0
Captain or Chamber's Journal...	£ 11. 6. 0
Grand or Royal...	£ 11. 0. 0
London or Woman at Home...	£ 11. 0. 0
Nash's or Storyteller...	£ 13. 8. 0
Nineteenth Century...	£ 1. 16. 0
Red Magazine...	£ 17. 0. 0
Weldon's Journal or Fashions for All...	£ 9. 0. 0
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Subscriptions being payable in advance, remittances should be sent with all orders.

FULL LIST CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

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[1892]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3051 for 36 Shares Nos. 11410 to 11445 standing in the books of the Society in the name of FRANCISCO DE PAULA CEMBRANO late of Wimbledon, Middlesex, England, has been declared LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1918. [1879]

THE DAIRY FARM CO. LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM of Hongkong, (deceased) a duplicate Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1809 for Shares numbered 28776 28834 and 28835, 15th January, 1907, has been LOST or DESTROYED AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Dated 4th day of April, 1918. [1880]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD., will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JAMES MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Raffles Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the Ordinary Business of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1918. [1904]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 27th April, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club ANNEKE, Chater Road.

By Order.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1918. [1890]

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 18th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions:

(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for this purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 62,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of £7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of £7.50 each of that Company for each share of £25 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 2,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of £7.50 each credited as fully paid up be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

Dated the 16th day of April, 1918.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers. [1901]

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

THE Subscription List for the THIRD LIBERTY LOAN of U.S. \$2,000,000,000 carrying interest at 4 1/4 per cent. per annum closes in America on 4th May, 1918.

THE HONGKONG BANKING CORPORATION is prepared to receive applications up to 25th April, on the following terms:—
6% on application.
20% on 1st May.
30% on 11th July.
40% on 8th August.
and will also grant loans against this security.

[1890]

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1875]

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A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1928]

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Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1907]

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Apply—
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Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [1711]

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 109, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
P.W.D. [1834]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that during two months, counting from the date of publication of this Notification in the "BOULETIN OFFICIAL," tenders for "STUDY OF WATER SUPPLY" in this Colony will be received. The tenders addressed to the Council of Administration of Public Works must be received in this Department within the above-specified time.

The conditions of the work are open for inspection in the Portuguese Consulate all week days.

Public Works Department, Macao, 5th April, 1918.

J. A. M. A. M.,
The Engineer Director. [1893]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [1887]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 20TH APRIL, 1918

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The passage of the Man-Power Bill through the House of Commons serves to remind us once again of the revolutionary changes that have taken place during the past four years of war. England has always been conspicuous amongst the other nations for her suspicion, not only of compulsory military service, but of a large standing Army of any kind. It is, therefore, remarkable that the great change from Voluntaryism to Conscription should have been brought about with such ease and general acquiescence within 18 months of the declaration of war. Looking back over the events of this critical period it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the success of this revolution was chiefly due to the wisdom of those who allowed it to develop gradually and almost imperceptibly from existing institutions. It is stated that Lord Kitchener was pressed at the beginning of the war to introduce compulsory service at once, and that he emphatically refused, and there is no doubt he was right. The nation did not at first realize, as he did, the magnitude of the task which they had undertaken, and would not have understood the necessity of at once abandoning cherished habits and prejudices. He preferred to educate them by gradually increasing demands for volunteers according to the system they knew, until the very numbers who had offered their services made it seem unreasonable that all should not be called upon.

Four Acts of Parliament already regulate the supply of men for our armies. The first, passed in January, 1816, made all unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 43 liable to be called up; the Act of May, 1916, extended this

liability to all married men of military age; while a third Act of April, 1917, was found necessary to permit of the review of exemptions already granted in the early days of stress and strain when the medical examinations were, perforce, less thorough than they afterwards became. A fourth Act of 1917 embodies Conventions with Allied States whereby their subjects in Great Britain can either be sent to their own country for enlistment or brought into our Army. The present measure raises the age-limit to 50—and, in special cases, to 55—and extends conscription to Ireland, which hitherto has been an exception to the rest of the United Kingdom.

The introduction of an entirely new system alien to our previous methods and habits naturally caused some difficulties. These were the greater as the new system was introduced in war time, when there was no opportunity for mature deliberation on the best methods of dealing with a new problem or for a gradual transition from the old system to the new. As the men were needed urgently, a scheme had to be drawn up in a hurry and improvements introduced gradually to remedy defects that appeared from time to time. Fortunately, there was a working basis on which to begin. In the last great recruiting rally conducted by Lord Deshay at the end of 1915 methods were inaugurated which proved very helpful for compulsory service. A census of the population was taken, showing the age, occupation and address of each person between the ages of 15 and 65. For purposes of recruiting the kingdom was divided into recruiting areas; and to the headquarters in each of these areas cards were sent giving particulars of all men of military age according to the census. The task of the military recruiting department would have been considerably easier than it was had it been possible to call up every fit man of military age for military service. But in conducting the war almost every form of national activity had to be considered, besides that of actual fighting in the trenches. The duty of taking a wide view of the different claims for manpower, and of determining their relative importance, has from the outset been a matter for the whole Cabinet rather than for any department of the War Office.

Various methods have been adopted from time to time for settling these claims. At first whole trades were exempted from military service, and employers or trade unions were empowered to give exemption cards to workmen in their industry; from time to time, too, as the needs of industry changed, trades were withdrawn, or partially withdrawn, from the exempted list, while others were added. Finally, the State control over exemptions was tightened; no exemptions were granted except by a committee representing the various Government departments concerned, and these only to individual workmen whose value in their particular industry was fully ascertained. The logical conclusion was reached that all the business of settling whether a man should be called up for the Army or left in some civil employment where he could be more useful should be placed under the control of one civil department of National Service. Now, therefore, the military authorities do not deal with a man until he has actually been selected for Army Service.

Every man liable to be called up for service has the right to put forward a claim to exemption on certain definite grounds. Such grounds may be personal, e.g., his conscientious objection to fighting, the dependence of his family solely on himself, etc., or for business reasons, e.g., that his work is important enough to make it more valuable to the community than would be his service as a soldier. Every man submitting such a claim has the right to have his case heard by a local tribunal composed of representative men of the neighbourhood. Before this tribunal he can put his case and the representative of the Ministry of National Service can raise any objection there may be to his claims. In his views on such claims the Government representative is materially assisted by local advisory committees, who, as a rule, know something of the claimant's circumstances and are, therefore, in a position to deal fairly with the claim. The matter, however, does not necessarily end with the local tribunal. If either the claimant or the military representative is dissatisfied with the tribunal's decision, he can carry the case further

to an appeal tribunal. There are some seventy of these appeal tribunals, to one of which cases from a certain number of the 2,000 or more local tribunals can be referred. The appeal tribunals are fully representative of the wider area which they cover, and at the same time are so constituted as to be able to take a more general and less local view of each case. Above these appeal tribunals, again, there is one central tribunal to which, on leave from an appeal tribunal, cases of special interest or involving questions of general principle can be referred for a final ruling. On the tribunals of every grade care has been taken to secure a due representation of labour, since labour is most numerous represented in the ranks of the army. No doubt, the general feeling of satisfaction with these tribunals has been due largely to their representative character in this and other respects. Naturally, the local tribunals have varied in ability and have not always given uniform decisions, but with all these precautions against possible unfairness and carelessness from local tribunals the system has worked with remarkable smoothness and has earned general confidence.

An organ recital will be given at the Union Church on Monday evening by Mr. E. J. Chapman.

During the 24 hours of Thursday 12 cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the Colony, all of them Chinese. There were nine deaths.

A general meeting of the seat-holders and subscribers of St. John's Cathedral will be held at the City Hall, on Monday, April 22nd, at 6 p.m.

Sir Edward L. Brockman, K.C.M.G., Chief Secretary to the Government of the Federated Malay States, and Lady Brockman are on a visit to Hongkong.

The Rev. Fr. T. Van der Schueren, S.J., who is a professor of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, will give a lecture in the hall of the Catholic Union Club on Monday at 6 p.m.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club have again decided to invite non-members to become bathing members for the summer season. The number of such bathing members will be limited to 100.

Mr. and Mrs. Piercy, who are shortly leaving the Colony, were presented with a handsome rug and an umbrella by Miss Lander, on behalf of the congregation of St. Peter's Church, at the Seamen's Institute on Thursday evening.

The Rev. W. T. Featherstone, the Chaplain and Secretary to the Mission to Seamen, and Miss Benson, whose marriage takes place to-day, have been presented with a silver butter dish and knife, and a silver tea strainer, by the members of St. Peter's Church. The presentation was made by Mr. H. Sykes at the Seamen's Institute.

The race to Discovery Bay and back for the "Noble" Cup will commence to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. from the C.Y.C. starting line. For the race back a start will be made to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10 o'clock. The first part of the journey will be from Discovery Bay to Lei Chi Kok, where there will be an interval for tiffin. The hour for starting on the final run for the afternoon will be notified at the anchorage.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KAO LAM PO."]

CANTON, April 19th.

NORTHERN TROOPS. The Tsuchun has received several telegrams reporting that large bodies of northern troops arrived at Nam On (on the north borders of Kwangtung) yesterday. It is stated that they will shortly attack Nam Hung (near Nam On). The Tsuchun has called together various leaders to discuss the matter and great military changes are expected. The Yuet-Han Railway Company has been ordered to have trains in readiness to transfer troops to the Northern borders. HUMAN FRONT.

We are informed that General Luk Wang-ting, upon receipt of the news that Northern troops had been sent from Hankow and Wu Chang to attack Hunan, ordered 60 regiments of Kwangtung troops to reinforce the expeditionary forces in the west of Hunan. It is reported that Northern troops have captured several towns on the west borders of Hunan, and that they continue to advance.

LUNG'S TROOPS. It is reported that General Lung's troops, after their recent defeats are upon the defensive on all fronts while waiting for their reinforcements from King Chow. It is said that over 1,000 of Lung's troops, who were sent to rescue the Lin Kong city, were defeated yesterday. Over 300 surrendered to the Canton troops with their arms, and the rest was dispersed. We are informed that General Lung Chai-kwong is now in the Ko Chow city.

CANTON TROOPS. Commander Li Lich-kwan and his troops have entered the Yung Ching city. Canton troops are attacking the Ko Chow city from many directions. Serious fighting continues.

THE WAR.

THE STRUGGLE IN FLANDERS.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS IN LINE.

HOMERIC VALOUR OF BRITISH TROOPS.

GERMANY AND SUBMARINISM.

NAVAL MINISTER ASSERTS CAMPAIGN SUCCESSFUL.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT. HOSTILE BOMBARDMENTS.

LONDON, April 18th.
12.35 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There were intense hostile bombardments this morning on the whole of the Lys battle-front, followed by attacks from Forest de Nieppe to Wytschaete.

All were repulsed, inflicting considerable losses.

Our counter-attacks are reported this morning to have succeeded in entering the villages Meteren and Wytschaete, but we were unable to maintain our positions in face of continued attacks.

The French are now co-operating on this front.

OUR LINE ON WHOLE FRONT

INTACT.

12.45 p.m.

There is no change on the British Front.

At night there was great activity by hostile artillery from Givenchy to eastward of Robecq.

The heavy bombardment of our positions between Locon and Robecq was still continuing at dawn.

We repulsed local attacks last evening in the Morris sector.

The details of yesterday's fighting on the Nieppe Forest—Wytschaete front establish the severity of the enemy's losses.

Three waves of German infantry attacking south-eastward of Kemmel Hill pressed back our line slightly at one point.

Our counter-attack restored the situation and the attack was repulsed at all points.

Three enemy attacks in the Bailloul sector were completely repulsed.

Our line was intact on the whole front last evening.

LATEST CABLES.

HOMERIC VALOUR OF BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, April 18th.
12.25 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The Germans this morning developed an attack along the front between Givenchy and Robecq and are pressing hard towards Givenchy. They, apparently, are drawing in fresh reserves. In the course of the great battle more than 30 enemy divisions so far have appeared. It is certain that the German Command is exploiting every success by the most prodigal expenditure of manpower without counting the cost. In the great German attack yesterday our troops fought with Homeric valour against tremendous numerical odds.

GERMAN GAINS IN FLANDERS.
Our troops are fighting in the same irresistible manner in the battle between Givenchy and the Forest de Nieppe now in progress.

For nearly a week the German gains in the battle in Flanders have been limited to the smallest, but terribly costly, advance at certain points. If he measures the extent of his gains by the price he has paid he certainly must be looking gloomily at the bold contours from Cassel to Messines, which he is practically bound to attempt to take. An attempt to break through on the Belgian front south of the forest at Houthurst was probably inspired by the discovery of our withdrawal in the Passchendaele region, and the consequent assumption that there would be some disorganisation on this part of the line.

EARLIER CABLES.

BALANCE IN OUR FAVOUR.

LONDON, April 18th.
8.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—Yesterday was a strenuous time for our infantry in co-operation with the French, who are now engaged in the northern battle area. The day was satisfactory, the record balancing heavily in our favour.

German waves were dashed against our lines at half-a-dozen places, and only at Beaver's Hill did they force us to yield ground, which our counter-attack regained.

GERMAN LOSSES APPALLING.

The heaviest onslaughts were south-east of Kemmel Hill and west of Morris and in two attempts north-west of Wulverghem.

The enemy's grand objective is undoubtedly the domination of the ridge system from Cassel Hill to Wytschaete. While the Germans have not made definite gains, their losses have been appalling.

ANOTHER GHASTLY TOLL OF GERMANS.

Our gunners, anticipating the enemy's occupation of the evacuated Passchendaele salient, were prepared to give him a warm reception. When the German infantry advanced over the dreary waste the great cemetery in the cockpit of Europe gathered another ghastly toll.

The German attack nearer the coast is specially noteworthy at this stage of the campaign, for the enemy employed four divisions, namely, marine, infantry, one Bavarian, and two Prussian.

THE BELGIANS' EPIC FIGHT.

All night long there was a very intense bombardment, which probably was accounted as likely to forestall all resistance, but the Germans speedily found they were mistaken, for the Belgians put up a fight ranking as one of the epics in their splendid story, finally driving back the Germans in confusion and capturing more than 600 prisoners. The front of this brilliant victory was a stretch of six kilometres between Kippe and Langemark.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN ARTILLERY SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, April 18th.
4.10 p.m.

The harassing fire of our artillery upon enemy communications has greatly increased in intensity, and the Germans have suffered heavy losses among their gunners. Thus, on the 15th inst., the Twenty-third Field Artillery Regiment had four of its guns knocked out by our batteries, all the personnel but two being casualties. One battery of the Sixty-first Reserve Field Artillery lost all five of its officers and most of its non-commissioned officers and gunners.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY SUCCESSES NEUTRALISED.

LONDON, April 17th.
10.35 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—The opinion is general amongst the troops that the past twenty-four hours have been anything but good for the enemy, despite his successes at Bailloul, Raveleberg and the Messines Ridge. The last-named has been largely neutralised, because "at what a price." Our withdrawal east of Ypres was accomplished with masterly skill, the net result of which has been to greatly stiffen our power of resistance whilst forcing the enemy to lengthen his communications across unfavourable terrain.

INTERVALS OF COMPARATIVE CALM.

The bitter intensity of the fighting which had been in progress since yesterday morning lulled during the forenoon. The hurricane of the artillery duel subsided into spasmodic outbursts, with intervals of comparative calm.

We captured a goodly number of prisoners during the past two days.

There are signs of another attack coming between Bailloul and Wytschaete.

Doubtless, the enemy is determined, after the heavy sacrifices paid to get Wytschaete, to make another onslaught and again remove us from the position.

Yesterday and last night there was a sharp conflict at Boyelles, south of Arras, but quiet prevails to-day. Our positions are being fully held.

Fierce shelling of Villers Bretonneux led to expectations of an infantry assault, but it has not materialised.

GERMAN METHODS OF ATTACK.

LONDON, April 18th.
6.25 a.m.

Mr. Percival Phillips describes the German methods of attack on the Western Front in an account of the heroic stand made by certain English units, who prevented the enemy from breaking through between Meteren and St. Razele, and kept repelling rushes all night long. The Germans dribbled in, a few men at a time, fresh parties coming along despite the slaughter of their predecessors. The ceaseless trickle of grey among the khaki uniforms resulted in an accumulation of certain pockets, no matter how fast the British worked their guns. Sometimes these pockets, drifting together like particles of quicksilver, would suddenly become a formidable menace on a flank. An incessant flow of Germans in twos and threes was on one occasion built into a machine-gun attack on one of the British Headquarters, whose Staff was working at high pressure in a cottage, and found itself in the local "No Man's Land" with bullets pattering the walls. A relief force nipped the German advance just as it was about to cut off the cottage. Frequently the line shifted so quickly that units in the rear found themselves in front, and a company of Germans would be stranded, enclosed by khaki.

HEROISM OF BRITISH TRANSPORT DRIVERS.

A feature of the battle is the heroism of the British transport, the drivers loading ammunition sometimes only a few hundred yards from the German machine-guns, supplying the front line with food, and driving throughout very calmly amidst a constant bombardment.

SLAUGHTER OF GERMANS UNPRECEDENTED.

Mr. Phillips says the slaughter of Germans at Meteren was unprecedented, bodies being piled on the roadside and lining the hedges. He emphasises that in straightening the Passchendaele salient all our guns were removed, and the ammunition was removed or destroyed. Nothing of value was left.

BRITISH COUNTER-ATTACKING.

LONDON, April 18th.

There is a more cheerful note in the papers to-day, following reports that the British are counter-attacking, and indications, such as the German attack at Robecq, that the enemy is diverting his main effort farther south and again threatening Bethune. This, probably, is partly due to the fact that the French reinforcements are coming into line, but there is still anxiety as to when Generalissimo Foch will make the decisive stroke, now that the British have stood a four weeks' hammering from immense German reserves, estimated at 420,000 men, in a fashion which has led the French writers to describe the British Armies as "The Wing of Sacrifice."

Though all experts do not endorse the opinion advanced in some quarters that the advance, which is critical in the northern theatre, has been definitely checked, it is agreed that the Germans have not obtained the decisive result they aimed at, thanks to the extreme stubbornness of the British resistance. The battle, in fact,

appears to be following the course of the great series of German thrusts in October, 1914, which ended at Ypres, and our failure there was due to there being no Allied reserve. That reserve now exists, and has not yet been used. Probably there will still be continuous fluctuations in the northern area for some time to come, but the salient fact of the fighting is the staying power of the British soldiers. He has withstood the severest tests for a month, and the frequency with which the enemy has been repulsed at various points and is now being vigorously counter-attacked are very healthy signs.

BELGIANS CAPTURE SIX HUNDRED GERMANS.

LONDON, April 18th.
12.35 a.m.

A Belgian communiqué states that the Germans in force attacked and obtained a footing in an outpost system between Blankertpoed and the railway from Ypres to Thourout. Counter-attacks completely drove out the enemy.

WE CAPTURED 600 PRISONERS. GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 18th.
12.35 a.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We occupied Passchendaele.

We advanced our lines near Beclare and Ghelvelt.

We stormed the village Wytschaete, and drove the enemy from the heights north-eastward and westward, repulsing strong counter-attacks.

The enemy, while retreating south-westward of Wulverghem, was pressed back across the Douve.

We captured Bailloul and Meteren, and the stubbornly defended support point at Cappelynde, to the north of Bailloul.

Strong English forces, supported by the French, vainly endeavoured to recapture Meteren and the territory on both sides of Morris. The attacks broke down, with very heavy losses.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ALL ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, April 18th.

A communiqué states:—In the region of Corbeny our fire dispersed a strong enemy detachment attempting to reach our lines.

After a heavy artillery preparation the enemy launched several *coup-de-main* in Champagne, on the right of the Meuse, and east of Caucuries Wood, in the direction of Dambloup.

We repulsed all attacks and took prisoners.

We carried out several successful raids north-west of Rheims and in Lorraine, and took prisoners.

FURIOUS ENEMY BOMBARDMENT.
A communiqué states:—There was no infantry action.

The enemy furiously bombarded our first lines and some villages north of Montdidier, which our batteries effectively countered.

A DAY OF DEFEAT FOR THE GERMANS.

A semi-official report states:—Yesterday was a day of defeat for the Germans, who hoped that their desperate efforts would overwhelm the British. This plan has been baffled, as the French are now effectively co-operating. Half the German Divisions available on the Western Front have already been engaged after only 25 days. The Anglo-French cohesion has nowhere been broken, no decision has been reached, and it is a contest of endurance. We are justified in asking whether the tactical advantages gained by the Germans are not disproportionate to their efforts, and whether they are able to continue to a finish.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH ARTILLERY SUPREMACY.

LONDON, April 17th.
9.25 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—Although there have been no important battles from Hangard to Noyon for several days, activities were reciprocal.

Enemy concentrations north of the Somme indicate that he has not abandoned the hope to break through to Amiens. The French have maintained their artillery supremacy. The enemy front lines of communications were continuously bombarded, paralyzing any attempts to fortify the positions, breaking up convoys, and impeding the establishment of hostile batteries. Meanwhile we are organising positions in readiness for Boche onslaughts.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

French aviators have done magnificently during the past nine days and nights. They dropped 73 tons of bombs on enemy railway and munition centres. During the same period 31 enemy aeroplanes and three balloons were shot down on the battlefield.

Innumerable attacks were made by our fleets of aeroplanes, as many as 80 machines being engaged at a time on a troop-train and marching troops, which were machine-gunned from an altitude of 50 to 300 feet. One squadron's work on April 12th included 350 flights by fighting planes and 120 air-fights, in which eight enemy machines were brought down and 23 were forced down damaged. Five balloons were destroyed and five damaged.

Forty-eight tons of explosives were dropped during various expeditions, in which the Italian squadrons participated.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, April 18th.

An Italian official report states:—We successfully raided a post in the Vallarsa sector.

Italian and British aviators brought down 16 enemy aeroplanes yesterday.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DIRECTION OF AIR SERVICE.

THE DIFFERENCES IN POLICY.

LONDON, April 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the War Cabinet had considered the differences in policy between Lieut.-Colonel Trenchard and Lord Rothermere before the former's resignation was accepted, and the question could not be discussed publicly.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

LONDON, April 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that Lieut.-General Sir David Henderson, Vice-President of the Air Council, had tendered his resignation on the ground that he would be unable to work with the new Chief of the Air Staff.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY AND AIR RAIDS.

WILLING TO OBLIGE THE ALLIES.

AMSTERDAM, April 18th.

In the German Reichstag, Herr Geck (Socialist) suggested making an agreement to cease all air raids outside the war-zone.

The Government Representative replied that their opponents had not yet requested a stoppage, but that if they did it would be examined.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALKANS FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 18th.

A German wireless official report states:—The Bulgarians on the Struma Plain captured 155 English prisoners and some Greeks.

The War Office comment states that the total British casualties on the Struma Plain is considerably less than the prisoners claimed.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PALESTINE OPERATIONS.

ENEMY BEING PRESSED BACK.

LONDON, April 18th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Palestine Headquarters, telegraphing on 12th inst., states:—As the Turks are being pressed back upon the main line south of Nablous and Tulkeram, on which the possession of Northern Palestine depends, their resistance in men and guns is constantly strengthening. The enemy has been considerably reinforced from Mesopotamia, and also by German troops. A percentage of the latter is being brigaded with the Turks for stiffening the enemy's artillery, which is stronger than at any time during the present operations, and he is spending ammunition more freely. Our centre lies in the hilly country south-west of Nablous, where the enemy had established a sort of line with shallow trenches.

ENEMY ACTIVE ON WHOLE FRONT.

CAIRO, April 18th.

Enemy activity is reported on the whole Palestine front.

Eastward of the main front line, the enemy, in attacking a line of Ghoraniyh was caught by our artillery and suffered heavily.

Our mounted troops pursued the enemy, capturing 53. There were many enemy dead on the ground.

An attack northward of Wadi Raja was repulsed.

The enemy repeatedly attacked between Berukin and Rafat, and after the most stubborn fighting reached Berukin, but was later driven out and the position was restored.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN ADVANCE IN FINLAND.

STOCKHOLM, April 18th.

The German troops which landed at Lovisa have advanced to Lahti, between Tammerfors and Viborg, cutting the railway communication with Petrograd.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY SATISFIED WITH SUBMARINISM.

AMSTERDAM, April 18th.

The Minister for the Navy, Admiral von Capelle, speaking in the Reichstag, after condemning the Allied "robbery" of Dutch ships, expressed his satisfaction at the results of submarine warfare. Whether the position of the Allies would improve or deteriorate would depend upon their military achievements and the replacement of the sunken ships. He denied the unwillingness of the submarine crews to put to sea, and affirmed that the statement that the losses of submarines were extraordinarily heavy were greatly exaggerated. He asserted that the new construction of submarines was surpassing the losses. Submarines in point of quantity and quality were rising. Whether Great Britain could continue the naval war with prospects of success depended upon whether her shipbuilding surpassed her losses.

He declared that any doubt of the final success of submarine warfare was unjustified. (Cheers.) He admitted that anti-submarine measures had attained a certain success, but not the decisive success alleged. There was a scarcity of steel in England, which would increase.

He concluded by asserting that the United States would never participate largely in the war, owing to the shortage of shipping, which governed America's effort.

OBITUARY.

MR. SAMUEL YOUNG, M.P.

LONDON, April 18th.

The death is announced of Mr. Samuel Young, M.P.

Deceased was the oldest member of the House of Commons, having been born in 1822. He represented the East, in the Nationalist interest.

(Continued on Page 6.)

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO & SCIATICA.

Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica are three of the most common and most painful complaints and practically arise from the same cause and the names only distinguish the location of the disease. If the arms and legs are affected it is called Rheumatism; if in the Loins, Lumbago; and in the hip, Sciatica. The attacks are generally brought on by chills when the body is overcooled; or by exposure to damp or cold draughts which act not upon the bones or muscles but upon the Uric Acid in the Blood, which is the cause of the disease. The failure of the Liver and Kidneys to filter and absorb this Acid leads to an accumulation in the system, tends to clog the circulation, and harden the tissues forming the blood vessels. Thus every movement of the affected parts causes you intense agony. The pains are affected more or less by cold or heat. A damp day will double you up, or the warmth of the bed will intensify the pain. Rheumatism is generally regarded as one of the most difficult ailments to cure, and invariably medicines are tried simply with the hope of temporary relief. Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS have been wonderfully successful not merely affording a cessation of the pain, but by driving the poison out of the blood and restoring the joints to their original suppleness. They get at the cause as no other remedy does. They get at the foundation of the complaint which is the blood and a trial will abundantly prove the wonderful efficacy of this remedy.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils, and Skin Diseases, and for Female Ailments.

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Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for trial bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 20, SOFOL ST., LONDON. (Incorporated in England.)

THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HOME RULE BILL.

CABINET COMMITTEE

APPOINTED.

LONDON, April 18th.

The Cabinet Committee drawing up the Home Rule Bill consists of ten, namely:—Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Duke, Sir George Cave, Lord Curzon, Unionists; D. Addison, Mr. Herbert Fisher, and Sir Gordon Hewart, Liberals; Mr. Barnes, Labourite; and Independent.

UNIONIST WAR COMMITTEE.

LONDON, April 18th.

A protracted meeting of the Unionist War Committee, presided over by Lord Salisbury, passed no resolution, but it is understood that there was substantial agreement in favour of an immediate Federal Home Rule in the United Kingdom, giving Ulster the option of being a separate unit.

IRISH UNIONISTS' MEETING.

LONDON, April 18th.

Sir Edward Carson presided at a meeting of the Irish Unionists. He denied that he had recommended Ulster to accept the whole Irish Government policy. He said he had advised Ulster to support conscription in Ireland.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

HIS MAJESTY'S THANKS.

LONDON, April 18th.

His Majesty the King has sent a letter to the Times expressing his great satisfaction that the fund of the Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John reached the immense total of £10,000,000, and congratulating the Times on the achievement.

His Majesty further says:—

"I am especially proud of the noble generosity displayed by Britons overseas. I am informed of the magnificence with which the American Red Cross supported the British Red Cross. Never was the need for the continuance of the ministrations of the Red Cross more urgent. I earnestly trust that the joint committee, with the powerful help of the Times and the Press at Home and Overseas, will be enabled, until victory is won and the peace of the world assured, to maintain without abatement its sacred mission to the wounded, sick and prisoners whose welfare has our unflinching solicitude and our heartfelt sympathy."

THE MAN-POWER BILL.

DISCUSSION IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, April 18th.

In the House of Lords, speaking on the Man-Power Bill, Lord Lansdowne heartily welcomed the measure. He said it was their duty to help to encourage to the utmost the gallant Army. He said he felt most strongly on the question. He was ready to overthrow many old notions, and antagonists. That could now be done without inconsistency or harming the pledges given under less serious circumstances. At the same time he described conscription for Ireland as being of doubtful wisdom.

Lord Derby, replying for the Government in the Man-Power debate, emphasised the great gravity of the present situation. Any minimising of the gravity would, in his opinion, be disastrous. At the same time he desired to emphasise that although one must have the greatest anxiety he was still quite confident as regarded the result. He supported the conscription movement for Ireland, because he believed the Government would get therefrom a number of young men that would more than fill up the casualties sustained since March 21st.

BILL READ A SECOND TIME.

In the House of Lords the Man-Power Bill was read a second time.

CONFERENCE AT DUBLIN.

LONDON, April 18th.

An important conference regarding conscription has been opened at Dublin, Nationalist and Sinn Féin leaders and Irish Labourites participating.

WHEN RECRUITS ARE EXPECTED.

LONDON, April 18th.

In the House of Commons, Sir R. A. Cooper asked—Do the War Office expect to get Irish recruits under the Bill before August 1st?

Mr. Bonar Law—Most certainly.

THE AMERICAN LABOUR DELEGATION.

BRITISH V. AMERICAN LABOUR.

LONDON, April 18th.

The American Labour Delegation was entertained to dinner at the House of Commons by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress.

Mr. Arthur Henderson said that it was utterly false to suggest that British labour was anxious for peace at any price. They sought to eliminate the spirit of militarism not merely in Germany, but throughout the world. For this reason they strongly favoured a League of Peoples. The only difference between American and British labour was one of method. The former considered that the object in view was only attainable by a decisive military victory; the latter sought to reinforce the operations in war by a wide and discriminating use of a moral political weapon. British labour wished to make it clear to the German workers that they must abandon their imperialistic designs upon world domination. Therefore, they urged the holding of an International Labour Conference under proper conditions to remove misunderstandings. But this did not mean that British labour was weakening in its determination to secure a just and lasting peace.

WELSH MINERS ENLISTING.

LONDON, April 18th.

The rush of Welsh miners to the Cardiff recruiting offices was so great that the latter, though working day and night were unable to cope with it.

For this reason an appeal was issued for clerical assistance to the recruiting officers.

EMPEROR KARL'S LETTER.

EMPEROR THANKS COUNT CZERNIN.

AMSTERDAM, April 18th.

The Emperor Karl has written to Count Czernin expressing his warm thanks for past services, and conferring upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen in brilliancy.

APPOINTMENT GUARANTEES ALLIANCE.

The papers welcome Baron Burian's appointment, as they are convinced he is a supporter of the Alliance policy.

Vienna newspapers regard Baron Burian's appointment as guaranteeing the closest Austro-German Alliance without restrictions.

HUNGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

A message from Budapest states that the Hungarian Cabinet has resigned.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER FAVOURED ANDRASSY.

BUDAPEST, April 18th.

The resignation of the Cabinet is immediately due to the impossibility of reaching agreement on the franchise question, but the appointment of Baron Burian is also contributory. It is stated that Premier Wekerle favoured the appointment of Count Andrássy.

SPECIAL MISSION TO FRANCE.

LORD DERBY APPOINTED.

LONDON, April 18th.

The Press Bureau announces—Lord Derby has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a Special Mission to France, in succession to Lord Bertie.

THE WAR CABINET.

LONDON, April 18th.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has been appointed a member of the War Cabinet.

BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, April 18th.

There is a decrease in exports of £3,108,819 and an increase in imports of £26,089,590 compared with the returns for March last year.

HUNGER DEMONSTRATIONS IN HOLLAND.

ROTTERDAM, April 18th.

The Burgomaster, in a proclamation headed "Disorder Means Famine," warns the people against collecting in crowds or unruly behaviour, against which the police and military will take energetic action.

THE HAGUE, April 18th.

A mob barricaded a street with barbed wire, which the cavalry broke.

Hunger demonstrations occurred at Gorinchem, Delft, Enkhuizen, Haarlem, and Maarsse.

CANADA'S DETERMINATION.

REPRESSION OF ANTI-WAR PROPAGANDA.

OTTAWA, April 17th.

The first secret session of the Canadian House of Commons was held to-day, when the Prime Minister communicated to the members and Senators a statement revealing the seriousness of the war situation and the imperative necessity for a supreme effort.

While the extreme gravity of the peril is realized, the attitude of Parliament and Press is unmistakably one of determination that the nation shall not falter, but shall make every sacrifice of men and means to reinforce the armies at the front.

An order calling out every unmarried man from 20 to 25 and directing the registration of all men of 19 is unanimously supported, as well as drastic measures to be taken to repress the anti-war propaganda in the Quebec nationalist press. Conscription is also being enforced energetically in that province, as in the rest of the Dominion.

PREMIER'S REMARKS.

OTTAWA, April 18th.

The official report of the secret session of the House of Commons shows that Sir R. Borden, after communicating the information relating to the situation on the Western Front from Mr. Lloyd George, said:—"We must supply the necessary men to keep the divisions at full strength, no matter what the casualties are, and we must so organise the remaining human power to maintain and, if possible, increase agricultural production."

FRENCH SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 18th.

The French shipping returns for the week show the arrivals as 1,031 and the departures 1,063. Of the sinkings there were none above and one below 1,600 tons.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 18th.

The Italian shipping returns show that there were 394 arrivals and 332 departures. Of the sinkings there was one above 1,500 tons and a sailing ship above 100 tons. One vessel was unsuccessfully attacked.

NEW SECRETARY FOR WAR.

LONDON, April 18th.

Lord Milner has been appointed Secretary for War.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

PARIS, April 18th.

The Press regards Lord Milner's appointment as an indication of the British Cabinet's intention to pursue the war in a most inflexible manner, and dwell upon Lord Milner's hearty support of the measures conducive to the closest British and French military co-operation.

IS TEA A FOOD?

MAGISTRATE'S DIFFICULTY OVER HOARDING CHARGE.

Sir Carl Meyer, Bt., of Newport, Essex, was summoned recently at Saffron Walden for food hoarding. The defendant occasionally sits as a magistrate at Saffron Walden.

Mr. J. A. S. Baily, clerk of the local Food Control Committee, stated that on December 1st a chest of tea was delivered at the defendant's house. On January 9th Mr. Chesham, an inspector, called at Shortgrove and was shown a chest of tea which, he estimated, then contained about 60lb.

Mr. du Parc, who appeared for the defence, raised the question whether tea came within the Order. He submitted that tea was not an article of food consumed by man. It was a very agreeable stimulant, but had no nutritive qualities. If "human food" included what was drunk they would have to include every other drink, and it would be an offence to have a large quantity of wines. Wine and beer were a good deal more nourishing than tea.

Lady Meyer, in evidence, said that she and her husband usually spent about six or seven months of the year at Shortgrove, and it was her habit to buy half a chest of tea at a time for use there. It lasted about six months. She ordered this particular half-chest in October, but there was some weeks' delay. The net weight of the tea was 59lb. At that time there were five persons in the household and they used between 2lb. and 3lb. of tea a week. The servants occasionally used this tea (for which as a lb. was paid) when they could not get any cheaper. She did not know in October that poor people had great difficulty in getting tea.

Mr. Baily submitted that tea was not separated from the Order by the omission of drink from the definition of an article of food. Tea was a solid and was only used for making an infusion with water. Murray's definition of food was—"What is taken into the system to maintain life and growth."

Mr. du Parc—Tea does not do that. The Chairman said that the magistrates were perplexed as to whether tea was a food or not. They gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt and dismissed the case.

Mr. Baily said he should probably ask the Bench to state a case.

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SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.



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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[33]

Boys and Girls

Do not Worry About

Pimples

Because

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Will Quickly Remove Them

On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment on end of the finger. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Continue bathing for some minutes using the Soap freely. The easy, speedy way to clear the skin and keep it clear.

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[34-35]

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John Jameson & Son, Ltd., Dub.

Distillers to H.M. The King.

[36-37]

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can be kept in a Perfect Condition all the year round by a regular use of Beehams La-rola. It effectively removes all Blemishes, Redness, Tiredness, and restores the skin to its natural beauty and softness.

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[38-39]

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

[40-41]

MARTIN'S

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

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THERAPION No. 38

SECRET HISTORY OF THE SUBMARINE WAR.

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

The *Handelsheld* recently had a long and interesting article explaining the causes which led to the adoption by Germany of the policy of unlimited submarine warfare. Circumstances, says the Dutch paper, of a romantic character, which it would be obviously indiscreet to disclose, have placed in the hands of a correspondent a number of highly interesting and important documents bearing upon this question. Fortunately ample time was given to read them and to make notes, so that there is every reason to believe that the following information is accurate in all particulars:—

At the close of the year 1915 the German Admiralty Staff prepared a semi-official memorandum to prove that an unrestricted submarine campaign would compel Great Britain to sue for peace "in six months at the most." The character of the argument conveys the impression that the chiefs of the German Admiralty Staff had already made up their minds to adopt the most drastic measures in regard to submarine warfare, but that they wished to convince the Kaiser, the Imperial Chancellor, and the German diplomatics of the certainty of good results on economic and general, rather than merely military, grounds. To this end the memorandum based its arguments on statistics of food prices, freight, and insurance rates in Great Britain. It pointed out that the effects on the prices of essential commodities on the balance of trade, and above all, on the moral of the chief enemy, had been such, even with the restricted submarine campaign of 1915, that, if an unrestricted submarine war were decided upon, England could not possibly hold out for more than a short period.

The memorandum was submitted to the Imperial Chancellor, who passed it on to Dr. Helfferich, the Secretary of State for Finance. He, however, rejected the document on the ground that, in the absence of authentic estimates of stocks, it was impossible to set a time-limit to England's staying power; and also that he was exceedingly doubtful as to what line would be taken by neutrals, especially the United States. Dr. Helfferich maintained that so desperate a last recourse as the employment of a last resort, as the authors of the memorandum then sent a reply, in which they developed their former arguments and pointed to the gravity of the internal situation in Germany. They emphasised the importance of using the nearest and sharpest weapons of offence if a national collapse was to be avoided. They reinforced their argument by adducing the evidence of ten experts, representing finance, commerce, the mining industry, and agriculture. They were Herr Waldemar Müller, the President of the Dresdner Bank; Dr. Salomonsohn of the Disconto-Gesellschaft; Dr. Paul Reusch, of Oberhausen; Royal Prussian Councillor of Commerce; Dr. Springorum, of Dortmund; Councillor of Commerce, member of the Prussian Upper House (Herrnhaus); General Director of Railways and Tramways at Hoesch, an ironmaster; and Herr Max Schipke, expert in railways, and a great expert in Hamburg, and of the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, and of the Disconto-Gesellschaft in Berlin; Herr Zuckerswerdt, of Magdeburg, Councillor of Commerce, late member of the Prussian Upper House; Herr Wilhelm von Finck, of Munich, Privy Councillor, chief banking house of Merck, Finck & Co., Munich; Councillor of Economics R. Schmidt, of Plathof, member of the Württemberg Upper Chamber, and of the German Agricultural Council; Herr Engelhard, of Mannheim, Councillor of Commerce, President of the Chamber of Commerce and member of the Baden Upper Chamber.

These experts were invited to send answers in writing to the three following questions: (1) What would be the effect on England of unrestricted submarine warfare? (2) What would be its effect on Germany's relations with the United States and other neutrals? (3) To what extent does the internal situation in Germany demand the use of this drastic weapon?

The reader will do well to remember that the replies were written in February, 1916—nearly two years ago. All agreed on the first point—the effect on Great Britain. The effect of unrestricted submarine warfare on England would be that she would have to sue for peace in six months at the most. Herr Müller, who seemed to be in a position to confirm the statistics given in the memorandum, pointed out that the supply of indispensable foodstuffs was at the time of writing, less than the normal supply in peace time. He held that the submarine war, if relentlessly and vigorously pursued, would accomplish its purpose in less time than that calculated in the memorandum—in fact, three months, should do it. Dr. Salomonsohn also thought that six months was an excessive estimate, and that less time would suffice.

EFFECT ON NEUTRALS.

On the question of the effect on neutrals the experts were divided. Dr. Reusch suggested that the neutrals despised the restricted submarine warfare of 1915, and held that every ship in British waters, whether enemy or neutral, should be torpedoes without warning. According to him, the world only respects those who, in a great crisis, know how to make the most unscrupulous use of their power. Therefore Germany's economic position in the world market after her having convinced the world of her power, Herr Müller predicted that a ruthless submarine war would cause a wholesale flight of neutrals from the war zone. Their newspapers might abuse Germany at first, but they would soon get tired. The danger was from the United States, but that would become less in proportion as Germany operated more decisively and ruthlessly. Dr. Salomonsohn adopted the same attitude. He recognised the possibility of war with the United States, but was loath to throw away so desirable a weapon on that account.

As to the third point, all the experts agreed that the internal situation in Germany demanded that the most drastic

(Continued at foot of next column.)

POISON GAS IN WAR.

RED CROSS APPEAL.

Reuter's correspondent at Berne states that the following is the text of the appeal to the belligerent States from the international Committee of the Red Cross against the use of poison gas—when it will be recalled, was first used by the Germans on the Ypres front over two years ago:

One of the most melancholy characteristics of the war by which mankind is now being desolated is the daily violation of the most solemn conventions of what were styled laws of war, those agreements by which it was hoped to diminish war's cruelty. Far from mitigating the evils attendant on war, it may be said that the progress of science in aeronautics, ballistics, or chemistry have but intensified its evils, and have even extended them to the entire population, so that war will soon be nothing but a work of general and pitiless destruction. We are desirous of raising our voice against a barbarous innovation, which science is tending to perfect—tending, that is to say, to render even more murderous and more refined in its cruelty. We refer to that use of asphyxiating and poisonous gases which seems to be now resorted to in a degree hitherto unsuspected. The regulations adopted at The Hague regarding the laws and customs of war on land contain the following provision:—

"It is forbidden to make use of poison or poisoned weapons, or to make use of weapons, projectiles, or materials calculated to cause excessive injuries."

Asphyxiating or poisonous gases are undoubtedly one of the poisons forbidden by the Convention. The Red Cross orderlies who have carried away from the battlefield men overcome by these gases, still more the nurses who have looked after them in the hospitals, are all groaning in testifying to the terrible sufferings caused by these gases—sufferings more painful to witness than that of the most cruel wounds. That these methods should have come into use in war is a matter lamentable in itself, but what we wish to emphasise is that on those who seek to render these methods more cruel will rest a responsibility which will grow more and more serious—the responsibility for having directed war into ways opposed to the humane ideas which seemed to be spreading and of which the Red Cross seemed to be the living proof. For there is no question here of an act which an enemy can reject, because it is repugnant to it. An army's very existence is at stake. Fighting against an enemy employing these gases, an army is forced against its will to imitate it, and it is not easy to be placed at a loss which may prove fatal to it, it will seek to outdo the efforts of the enemy and will concentrate its efforts on contriving that these poisons may have ever wider and ever more deleterious effects, and there will be a rivalry in the adoption of more murderous and more cruel methods.

We hear tell of how gaseous poisons the manufacture of which in great quantities is more easy in the raw material from which it is taken is easily available. We are shown projectiles charged with poisonous gases which will deal out death horribly not only in the ranks of the combatants, but also in the rear in the midst of the unoffending population, destroying every living creature throughout wide zones. We protest with all our hearts against this fashion of waging war, which we can only describe as criminal. And if, as is probable, a nation is obliged to have recourse to counter-attacks or reprisals in order to force the enemy to renounce this odious practice, we foresee a struggle which will surpass in ferocity and brutality anything yet known to history. That is why, beneath the Red Cross, whose flag typifies those feelings of humanity which seemed at one time to be coming into existence, we address ourselves to the Sovereigns and Governments and generals in the first instance, and then to the peoples drawn up against each other. We appeal to those same feelings of humanity which we believe not to be extinct even now after three years of war.

Do you wish victory to mean for you nothing but the complete destruction of these against whom you are fighting? Do you wish your triumph to change into opprobrium, inasmuch as it will no longer be the measure of the valour and fearlessness of your children? Do you wish, on his return home, to greet not the brave man who without hesitation risked his life for his country, but a man who without danger to himself succeeded by means of poison in getting rid of his enemies and inflicting horrible sufferings upon his victims? We cannot but believe that in all countries generous hearts are in revolt against this outlook. That is why we do not hesitate to ask you loud that that atrocious fashion of waging war be abandoned. To effect this we need an immediate agreement which the different armies shall undertake to carry loyally into execution. If the International Red Cross could bring about such an agreement, and if it could be concluded under its flag, a first step would have been taken towards a return to the principles which dictated the Conventions of Geneva and The Hague, and this act would save thousands of lives, and be to the honour of the nations as well as of the armies.

method of submarine warfare should be employed. Herr Zuckerswerdt urged the advisability of the most drastic measures owing to the feeling of the nation. The nation would stand by the Government, but not if it yielded to threats from America. Such weakness would lead to serious consequences. Herr Schmidt admitted the possibility of Germany not being able to hold out, and emphasised the importance of taking drastic steps to bring disorder and unrest about in the agricultural districts.

THE END OF A "CRISIS."

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

The Prime Minister scored a great Parliamentary success on February 19th (says *The Times*). He not only fulfilled his promise to explain to the House of Commons the circumstances which led to the resignation of Sir William Robertson, the office of Chief of the Imperial General Staff, but gave a detailed account of the changes recently made in the Versailles Council, together with the arguments which induced the Allied Governments to extend the scope of their original plan. The explanation proved to be irresistible, and it gave all but universal satisfaction.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

He showed once more that the general principle of the extension of the powers of the Versailles Council was agreed to wholeheartedly by everybody. There was agreement that there must be a central authority to exercise supreme decision over that policy; that it must be an inter-Allied authority; and that it should have executive powers. The only difference was as to how the central authority should be constituted. In a very interesting passage, the Prime Minister indicated the course of discussion at the recent conference, and explained how the first proposal for a Council of the Chiefs of Staff was unanimously rejected on the ground that it was unworkable. Narrating that, followed, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Ministers or Generals dissented from the plan adopted. It was adjusted on one or two constitutional points to meet criticism by Sir Douglas Haig, who said that he was prepared to work under the arrangement. The Prime Minister set out the plan under the following heads:—

- (1) The British Permanent Military Adviser at Versailles to become a member of the Army Council. He is to be in constant communication with the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, but he is to be absolutely free and unfettered in the advice he gives as a member of the Board of Military Representatives at Versailles. He is to have the powers necessary to enable him to fulfil the duties imposed upon him by the recent Versailles decision.
- (2) The Chief of the Imperial General Staff to hold office under the same conditions and with the same powers as every Chief of the Imperial General Staff up to the appointment of General Robertson, remaining the supreme military adviser of the British Government. He is to accompany Ministers to the meetings of the Supreme War Council as their adviser, and is to have the right of visiting France for the purpose of consulting with any or all of our military representatives of the Supreme War Council.

SIR W. ROBERTSON'S OBJECTIONS.

After declaring that there was no derogation of the power of the Government, the Prime Minister explained that it was only when the Government decided to offer the Versailles position to Sir William Robertson that he realized that he took an objection to the system, not on technical or constitutional, but on military grounds. Sir William Robertson suggested a modification of the proposal by making the representative at Versailles a deputy of the Chief of the Staff, but the Government felt bound to reject it. He did his best to urge Sir William Robertson to take one or other of these positions, and declared emphatically that they parted with expressions of great kindness. Mr. Lloyd George ended his very convincing review by appealing to the House to close its ranks in face of the terrible realities of the time, and insisted that the Government were entitled to know at once whether Parliament wished them to proceed upon a policy deliberately framed to organize our forces to meet the onset of the foe. The House, with loud cheers, long sustained, gave a sufficient answer.

Mr. Asquith followed with the suggestion that discrepancies existed between the Prime Minister's statements last week and to-day, and proceeded to ask sceptical questions about Sir William Robertson's attitude to the plan before his resignation. Was it not the fact that Sir William Robertson had intimated that he could not assent to the proposals, before the Prime Minister made his first speech? The Prime Minister and Mr. Bone Law both shook their heads. Mr. Asquith then asked if at that time Sir Henry Wilson had not been sent for to succeed to Sir William Robertson's place. The Prime Minister gave the facts once more, but Mr. Asquith, although exclaiming, "Of course I know nothing of these matters," persisted in his cross-examination. The House was now getting impatient, and Mr. Asquith was interrupted by cries of "Get on with the war!" from the Labour benches, angrily shouted, "Men are dying at the front while this is going on," that Mr. Asquith desisted. It was a significant little scene, strangely reversing the position of a week ago. He proceeded to argue the case for making the British representative at Versailles responsible to the Chief of the Staff and declared that the Government had taken a very great responsibility in disregarding the opinion of their strategic and technical authority. He assured the House that he would do nothing to embarrass those in power in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. Chamberlain came next with a striking speech, in which he offered criticism and advice all round. He expressed the satisfaction of the House at large with the Prime Minister's speech, but urged that it could have been better if he had taken members more fully into his confidence a week ago. After hearing his questions to the Prime Minister, he could not help wondering where he had got his information from, and suggested that secrecy was not preserved in the War Office as faithfully as in other Departments. Finally, he told the Prime Minister that half his trouble lay in his supposed relations with the Press, and contended that his Government had surrounded themselves quite unnecessarily with an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust by associating three great newspaper proprietors with the Administration.

THE BURGLAR EMPIRE.

PEACE WITH LOOT.

The Bolsheviks of Russia, having renounced their country's honourable engagements, having repudiated their country's just debts, having used the weapons given them by their Allies, to quell their political opponents or to purchase packs of cards, lull themselves to sleep by crooning, "No indemnities, no annexations." And the Bolsheviks of England, picking up the refrain, parrotwise repeat, "No indemnities, no annexations." But the Bolsheviks of East and West, in their touching desire to appear magnanimous, omit the ambitions of Germany from their argument. Knowledge of the truth is distasteful to them. They prefer to live in a fool's paradise. And though Germany with a single voice shouts in their ears that she will annex whatever she can grab, they do not hear her.

To those who, unlike the Bolsheviks, are willing to face and to ponder the facts I recommend M. S. Grumbach's "L'Allemagne Annexioniste," in which are gathered together all the manifestations of Germany's greed. What strikes us most strongly in this sinister record is the unanimity of the claims. From whatever province they come or from whatever class, the Germans say the same thing with the same eagerness.

M. Grumbach proves clearly that in the desire for extending what they call "our poor territories" all are agreed—progressive Radicals, middle-class Philistines, the Catholic Centre, the National Liberals, the Socialists, the Syndicalists. Berlin is of the same opinion as Munich. The Saxons loudly support the citizens of Baden. From every corner, from every throat in Germany the cry seems to go up: "Annex and indemnify." And the Bolsheviks, in their moral and physical deafness and decrepitude, pretend that the Germans share their own passion for renunciation.

CONTEMPLATING THE "SWAG."

All the Germans desire to profit in land and money by the war. For them the war was and is a marauding expedition. They contemplate the swag with the zest of burglars. They do not all desire the same swag. Some there are who, as Herr Theodor Wolf says, hope to annex the sun and the moon, and resent it bitterly that the sky covers other countries than Germany. Admiral Tirpitz, a modest statesman, asks no more than "an horizon embracing all the earth."

The others, in the very act of expressing their grandiose ambitions, differ one from another in their aims. One school of burglary fixes its eyes on the Hamburg-Baghdad-Persia line. Another would concentrate its energy on securing France and Belgium with all the mines of coal and iron that belong to them. It is not an affair of politics. The opposit parties, as we have said, fight on the same side. Here on the one hand is Herr Schiedemann, the eminent Socialist, declaring openly that if you object to annexations you must have the political ideas of a child. Here, on the other hand, are the Socialists shouting in triumph: "The German flag floats to-day over the towers of Aachen, for we let our hope!" This pronouncement should be an efficient warning to those who cry, "We speak with the Hohenzollerns." Yet, most presently, make peace with somebody, and since there is no difference between the Hohenzollerns and the Socialists the only safe peace is a peace which is imposed. And wherever you look you find, as I have said, this strange unanimity of opinion.

The Mayor of Bielefeld, good soul, will not be happy unless the Vistula becomes instantly a German river. The famous Radical, Herr Aschaffenburg, breaks into a kind of hymn: "We desire a peace," sings he, "which would put back the frontiers of the German garden in the East as far as the West, so that none of our neighbours would be at the pains of throwing stones into it." Poor Herr Traub, the Radical! He is predestined to disappointment. From the mass of instructive documents printed by M. Grumbach I will take two which seem to me typical of the madness which obsesses Germany. The first is a petition, presented some time ago to the Imperial Chancellor, by the Economic Federations of Germany. Here are a few of the simple wants of the Economic Federations: A guarantee of Germany's commercial future, a complete indemnity for the war, the whole of Belgium, the French littoral as far as the Somme, an opening upon the Atlantic Ocean, the inhabitants of the annexed territory excluded forever from the franchise, all the mines of the Meurthe and the Moselle, all the French and Belgian coal and iron, and enough agricultural land to satisfy the requirements of all possible German colonists, and lastly, the fortresses of Longwy and Verdun.

THE PROFESSORS' DEMANDS.

They do not open their mouths very wide, these Economic Federations, do they? And compared with the professors they appear imps of simplicity. The professors embrace with both arms the policy of "thoroughness." France, they suggest, must be annihilated politically and commercially without any regard to her own comfort or prosperity. The Germans must rectify the frontier from Belfort to the coast; they must close all her hands upon the north of France and make the Pas-de-Calais their very own. More than this, all the industries pursued in the annexed territories must be taken out of the hands of the French and put into the hands of honest Germans, after the present proprietors have been indemnified by the French.

Was there ever a better plan devised for getting something for nothing? And the professors are now only at the beginning of their demands. The annexed countries, it goes, without saying, must exert no political influence, and in exchange for these benefits France must pay not only a high indemnity but must also surrender to Germany all her Colonies.

No much for France. The business of Belgium is settled in a phrase—the whole of it must be surrendered instantly to the Germans. Then we come to Russia, which is asked to give up without complaint whatever her Russian masters demand, especially a vast sum of ready cash and as much agricultural land, stripped wholly of private proprietorship, as seems

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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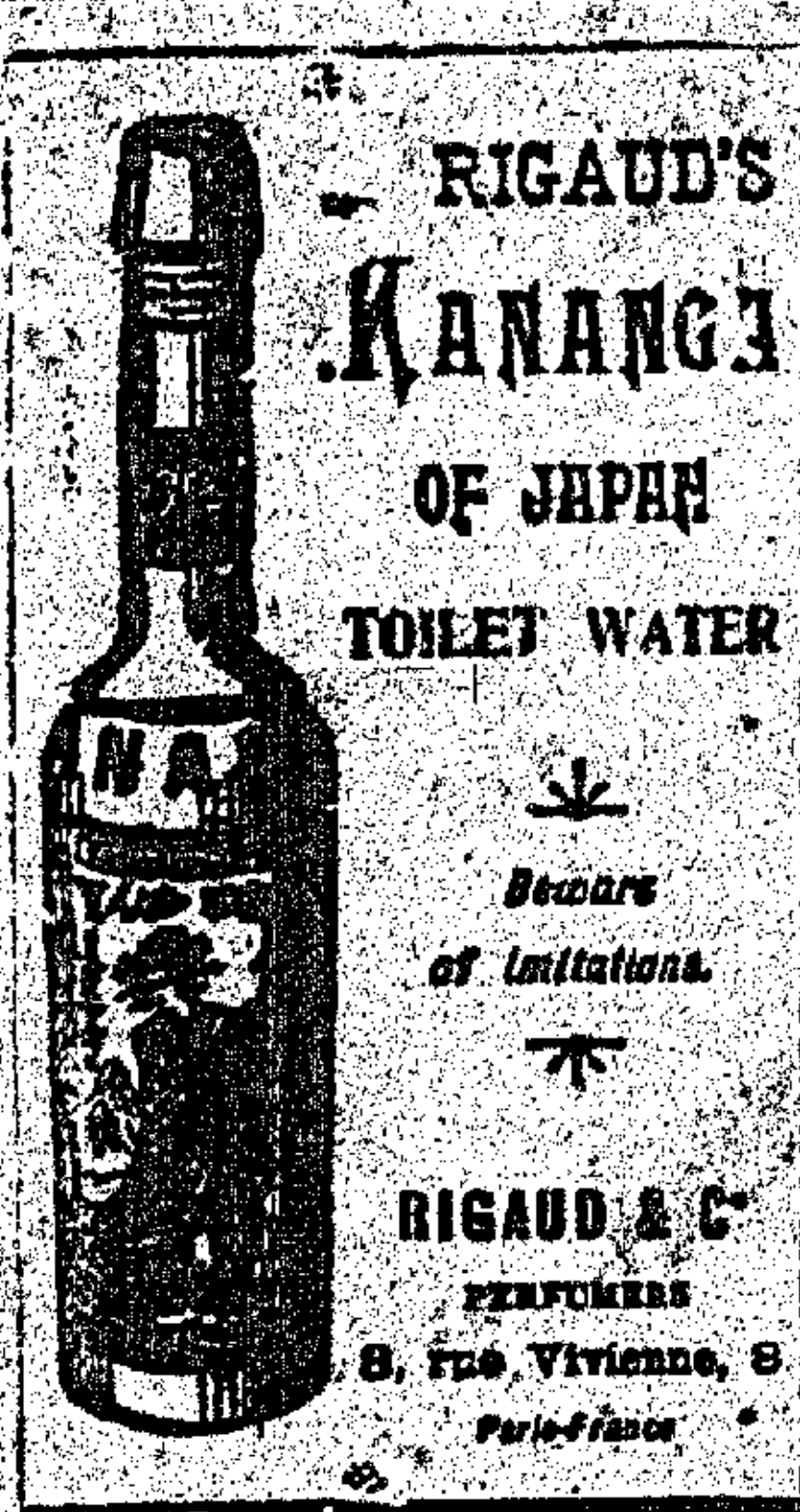
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NOTE TO READER: Write your full name and address on a plain piece of paper, join this coupon to it, and send it direct above.

Hongkong Daily Press.



DO YOU EVER FEEL LIKE THIS?

Do you ever feel, although not really ill, that your health is not quite what you would like it to be? And beyond realising one or two vague symptoms of distress, apparently of little moment, you feel that you ought to be more fit? Perhaps there is a feeling of listlessness or depression? You may arise feeling unfreshed by sleep; lack the snap and vigour of health; and yet you cannot trace why this should be so. Eating may be an ordeal and pain follows it—sometimes sickness. Dizziness occurs. Flatulence is common. The system becomes irregular. No wonder you feel out of sorts, as any one of these symptoms will make a man or woman feel ill. Strange, isn't it, that people will go on suffering in this way!

Now the cause of such troubles can be traced to some slight derangement of the digestive system—stomach, liver, and bowels. If these important organs are unable to do the work required of them efficiently, you are bound to suffer. The best tonic and stomachic remedy is Mother Seigel's Syrup. It mildly prompts the liver to quicker action, removing headache, heaviness, drowsiness, depression and nervousness. It gently corrects the action of the bowels, eliminating the waste and poisonous matter which is rejected in the process of thorough digestion. Mother Seigel's Syrup is made from the medicinal extracts of more than ten varieties of herbal extracts which in combination, tone, strengthen and stimulate the organs of digestion to healthy activity, and with these in proper working order, you ensure good digestion—the foundation of good health.

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FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 21st Apr. 11 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUPH"	On 21st Apr. Noon
SHANGHAI	"KALFONG"	On 21st Apr. Noon
NEWCHWANG	"HWAH KUEI"	On 22nd Apr. Noon
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 23rd Apr. 3 P.M.
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Colombo				

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STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES, if sailing about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU 12,500 tons HIRANO MARU 16,000 tons	26th April 11 A.M. 9th May 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,500 tons TANGO MARU 12,500 tons	31st April 11 A.M. 18th May 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU 8,000 tons CEYLON MARU 10,000 tons	28th April 29th April
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
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KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 24th May.
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TENYO MARU	27,000	THURS., 30th June.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Middle of May.
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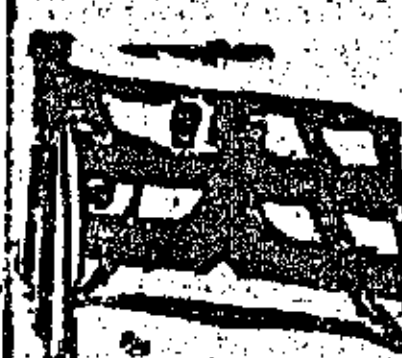
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"KOSHIN MARU"	... MONDAY, 29th Apr., at 8 A.M.

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